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the irregular cell-growth in the different portions of the tuber. I have not been able to trace the leaf-arrangement from positions of the buds, either in the Irish or sweet potato (both underground stems) so well marked, as in this of the artichoke, probably due to greater irregularity in cell-growth of these tubers. This of the artichoke offers a fine illustration of the underground tuber following the character of the growth above ground.

Aiken, S. C. H. W. Ravenel.

Notes on New England Marine Algæ. II.—*Calothrix parasitica*, Thuret.—This species, previously reported at Wood's Hall, Mass., was very abundant last September at Cottage City, completely covering the *Nemalion multifidum* growing at low water-mark between the Oak Bluffs and the Camp Meeting landings. The natural color of the *Nemalion* was entirely lost, giving place to a very dark bronze-green, turning almost black in drying. This species also occurs at Marblehead, but quite sparingly; the plants are so scattered through the *Nemalion* as to be observable only under the microscope, not with the naked eye. I have also found what appears to be the same species growing on plants of *Batrachospermum vagum*, collected in fresh water at Billerica, Mass., by Mr. Edwin Faxon.

Codiolum longipes, Foslie.—In July, 1881, I found at Peak's Island, Portland Harbor, Maine, a form of *Codiolum*, differing considerably from the typical *C. gregarium*, A. Br., the only species recorded in America. The unicellular fronds in the Portland plant are longer and slenderer, the stipe longer in proportion to the "clava." Dr. F. R. Kjellman, of Upsala, Sweden, kindly examined a specimen, and reported it identical with *C. longipes*, a species founded on a plant recently discovered in Norway, and described and figured in Christiania Videnskabs-Selskabs Forhandlinger, 1881, No. 14. Several species of *Codiolum* have been described, but, as the development is little known, some of them may be merely stages of growth of others. My specimens appeared to be entirely in a vegetative condition, showing no indication of the formation of spores. The plant grew on boulders at about half tide, and was not mixed with any other alga. *Ulothrix isogona* grew in the vicinity, but in distinct patches, and generally not on the same rock. When wet, the two were hardly distinguishable by the naked eye, but, when dry, the *Codiolum* showed a curious mottled appearance, the tufts falling apart so that the transparent stipes showed in minute white dots among the green of the upper parts of the cells.

Chorda tomentosa, Aresch.—Though not recorded, this species has probably been collected in this country, but confounded with *C. filum*, the spring state of which it considerably resembles. It is, however, shorter and stouter, and has longer and denser hairs, which continue till after the fruit is formed, in May and June. The hairs of *C. filum* fall off in the spring, while the fruit is not formed until August. The sporangia of *C. tomentosa* are about double the length of those of *C. filum*, and are cylindrical rather than ovate. The former are figured in Areschoug's Observationes Phycologicæ, Part iii., Tab. ii., Fig. 1; the latter in Farlow's Manual of the New England Marine Algæ, Pl. vi., Fig. 1. My specimens were collected in June, at Nahant, Mass., where the plant seems not to be very rare.

Ralfsia deusta, Ag., reported in America only from Eastport, Maine, I found at Marblehead, Mass., near the Clifton House. It grew just at and a little below low water-mark, in company with *Corallina* and *Lithothamnion.* The growing plant is rather handsome, and quite distinct from other species of the genus, but in drying it loses much of its character.

Ralfsia verrucosa, Aresch., I found at East Chop, Martha's Vineyard, last September; and also

Petrocelis cruenta, Ag. Neither species has been reported as found south of Cape Cod. I found them after a severe gale, which had washed up large quantities of algæ. These two species were on pebbles on which *Phyllophora Brodiæi* was growing, and had apparently come from deeper water. Both were without fruit, and were smaller than the common northern forms.

Callithamnion membranaceum, Magnus.—This curious species, which is quite common in Massachusetts Bay, is much the smallest of the genus, and its habitat is a very unusual one for one of the Florideæ. It grows in the interior of polyzoa, sponges, and sometimes of siphonaceous algæ. In spring and summer, Laminarias and Agarums will not uncommonly be found covered with a *Sertularia*, which, instead of being white or yellowish, is bright red, being filled with a dense mass of *Callithamnion.* This species was discovered in 1872 in the German Ocean, by Dr. P. Magnus, and described and figured by him in Die Botanischen Ergebnisse der Nordseefahrt, Berlin, 1874. What is probably the same plant was found on the Massachusetts coast by Dr. P. F. Reinsch, and described and figured in the *Botanische Zeitung* for Jan. 10, 1879, but no name was given to it. The position of the tetraspores in Reinsch's figure differs somewhat from that in Magnus's. All the fertile specimens I have found agree with the latter, and a specimen which I sent to Dr. Magnus is pronounced by him perfectly identical with the European plant. It is reported by Hauck as found in the Adriatic, and is probably quite generally distributed, but has escaped notice from its minuteness and place of growth.

Malden, Mass. FRANK S. COLLINS.

Thalictrum anemonoides or Anemone thalictroides, which?— Dr. Gray, in his Manual, has placed the rue-anemone in the genus *Thalictrum*, and he has been generally followed in this country. Wood, however, places it, in his Botanist and Florist, in *Anemone*, and he is, I think, correct in doing so. It differs essentially from *Thalictrum* in having an involucre, and agrees in all respects with *Anemone* except that Dr. Gray makes the arbitrary distinction "achenia * * * not ribbed." Omit the *not*, and let it read "achenia pointed or tailed, flattened *or* ribbed," and the generic description of *Anemone* of Dr. Gray will fit admirably the rue-anemone. It resembles in a striking manner the *Anemone nemorosa*, and is certainly more nearly related in every respect than *Anemone Hepatica* is. Since making my note to this effect, I find that Bentham